

Hungarian Presidency of the Council of the European Union [July-December 2024]

Informal meeting of the Asia-Oceania Working Group in Budapest

The informal meeting of the Asia-Oceania Working Group (COASI) took place in Budapest on 16-17 October 2024 at the House of the Hungarian Millennium, under the Hungarian presidency. The agenda of the meeting included a review of the EU's relations with India and the promotion of EU-ASEAN cooperation in line with Hungary's Eastern Openness foreign policy strategy. We hosted a guest speaker on behalf of the ASEAN Chairmanship to convey a positive message aimed at deepening relations with the region.

Hungarian presidency's highly productive first formal Environment Council - Luxembourg,

During their first formal meeting held under the Hungarian presidency on 14 October in Luxembourg, environment ministers of the European Union adopted numerous important legal texts.

In addition to agreeing on the EU's common position for the upcoming Conferences of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP16) and Climate Change (COP29), they also adopted the Air Quality Directive, the Council Conclusions on desertification, land degradation, and drought, as well as the Regulation on the classification, labelling, and packaging of chemical substances (CLP). Reflecting one of the Hungarian presidency's main priorities to strengthen the EU's competitiveness, ministers also had the opportunity to discuss the climate and environmental policy implications of Mario Draghi's report on the future of European competitiveness.

Weekly Presidency Newsletter - 3 November 2024

RELATÓRIO DO ESTADO DO AMBIENTE (REA) | Cenários Macroeconómicos para Portugal, 2050

in **Introdução** > Os cenários que se apresentam foram elaborados pelos Serviços de Prospetiva e Planeamento da Secretaria-Geral do Ambiente (SGAmb), com base na informação disponível até 16 de maio de 2024, constituindo uma atualização dos cenários macroeconómicos apresentados no *Relatório do Estado do Ambiente 2019* (REA 2019) para o período de 1995 a 2029.

Procede-se, assim, à atualização dos valores de 1995 a 2023 e das previsões para o período de 2024 a 2029. As incertezas mundiais aumentaram, em muito devido à guerra na Ucrânia, que exacerbou o aumento de preços principalmente da energia, que já se verificava desde 2021.

Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian | Veneza em Festa

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/>

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/ligacoes-uteis#prospectivaeplaneamento>

OECD

Policy Scenarios for Eliminating Plastic Pollution by 2040

Countries around the world are at a critical juncture in the battle against plastic pollution.

This OECD report, published as countries near the final stages of negotiations to establish a global plastics treaty, models alternative policy scenarios homing in on different areas for action. This includes curbing production and demand, promoting eco-design, enhancing recycling and closing leakage pathways. It provides insights into the potential environmental benefits and economic consequences of different levels of ambition towards ending plastic pollution by 2040, according to which countries act, how stringent policies are and what stages of the plastics lifecycle they cover.

Read the [press release](#)

Stronger consumer protections needed to address current and emerging harms consumers face online

Nine out of ten consumers have been affected by “dark commercial patterns” - manipulative online design tactics such as countdown timers, hidden fees, and subscription traps that influence consumer behaviour and often lead to unintended purchases or privacy compromises. These deceptive practices are widespread on websites and apps, posing significant risks to consumers worldwide.

The findings are part of a new OECD survey conducted with over 35 000 respondents across 20 countries. They were presented during the OECD Consumer Policy Ministerial Meeting on 8-9 October, where Ministers adopted a Declaration committing to further protecting and empowering consumers in the digital and green transitions. The Declaration underscores the need to act against both current and emerging harms consumers face online, encourages businesses to adopt fair practices, and commits governments to protect all consumers. It places emphasis on those who may be particularly vulnerable, such as children, older consumers and infrequent internet users. Additionally, the Declaration calls for an update to the OECD Recommendation on Consumer Protection in E-commerce to better address the evolving risks and harms in the digital transition.

For more information on the outcomes of the OECD Consumer Policy Ministerial Meeting, please visit: <https://oe.cd/consumer24>

Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) | World Economic Update

The World Economic Update highlights the quarter’s most important signals and emerging trends. Discussions cover changes in the global marketplace with special emphasis on current economic events and their implications for U.S. policy.

UN Climate Change Conference [Baku -Azerbaijan | 11-22 November 2024]

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/>

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Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) | Secretaria-Geral

Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD)

[2024 United Nations Biodiversity Conference - SBI 5 / CBD COP 16 / CP-MOP 11 / NP-MOP 5 \[16 October – 1 November 2024 | Cali, Colombia\]](#)

[Convention on Biological Diversity – CBD](#)

Participants will review the state of implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including through alignment with national biodiversity strategies and action plans as well as resource mobilization.

Biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being, a healthy planet, and economic prosperity for all people, including for living well in balance and in harmony with Mother Earth. We depend on it for food, medicine, energy, clean air and water, security from natural disasters as well as recreation and cultural inspiration, and it supports all systems of life on earth.

This statement opens the 2022 [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework \(GBF\)](#). Despite this acknowledgement however, biodiversity loss continues unabated, threatening the basis of all life on earth. The GBF seeks to reverse this trend by addressing the direct and indirect causes of biodiversity loss and by achieving the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. It guides global biodiversity policy through four overarching goals for 2050 and a set of 2030 targets.

cf. [Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian na COP16: Alargar compromisso com o Clima e a Biodiversidade](#)

[2024 CCICED Annual General Meeting \[10–12 October 2024 | Beijing, China\]](#)

The China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) will convene to formulate recommendations to the Chinese government based on 17 environmental research themes and reports from the current year.

The importance of international research to inform any government’s policy making cannot be overstated, and is an issue taken seriously by the Chinese government. This is especially true about policies in the field of development and the natural environment. To ensure proper engagement with the experts and research outputs from all over the world, the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) was established in the early 1990s. Its main objectives are studying critical environmental and development issues facing China and providing policy recommendations to the Chinese government. Since its inception, the Council has carried out hundreds of research projects involving more than one thousand Chinese and international experts. It has put forward policy recommendations on a wide range of issues, including pollution control, cleaner production, biodiversity conservation, energy and environment, circular economy, low-carbon economy, ecological compensation, the social dimensions of environmental protection, sustainable consumption, media and public participation policies, corporate social responsibility, green supply chain, and green finance.

[Summary report, 10–12 October 2024](#)

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/>

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/ligacoes-uteis#prospectivaeplaneamento>

Bruegel | An uphill struggle: a long-term perspective on the European public goods debate

This paper analyses what arguments European policymakers have used in discussions about centralising public expenditures at EU level,

Executive summary > The historical track record of centralisation of public expenditures at European Union level is patchy, and the prospects of agreement on future common spending are not good. However, Russia's attack on Ukraine, NextGenerationEU, ensuring the stability of the euro and the climate crisis have been cited as justifying a further step-up in public spending at EU level. In recent years, the economic debate over the definition and provision of so-called European public goods (EPGs) has also revived and has put upfront the question of what to spend at EU level, based on an economic interpretation of where spending would be more efficient.

To provide a counterpart to the more abstract debate on EPGs, this paper analyses major discussions that have taken place since the beginning of European integration about increasing the EU's fiscal capacity. It shows how heavily EU agreements on what public expenditure should be centralised have relied on political considerations, in addition to, or instead of, reasoning about economic efficiency.

These precedents should inform today's discussions. In particular, it should be remembered that: (a) very specific historical and political contexts made proposals to centralise expenditure at EU level convincing and successful; (b) the notion of 'fiscal federalism' was and is occasionally invoked but rarely put into practice; (c) progress depends on clearly delineated issues; and (d) a political agreement on a 'non-market definition of the common interest' remains crucial to any change.

Carnegie Endowment for international Peace | Harnessing Europe's Narrative Power to Shape the Digital Future

Conflicting visions of the digital future are creating organizational fragmentation and ideological competition. By investing in its narrative power and building effective coalitions, the EU can strengthen multilateralism and shape global governance in the digital domain.

The world's collective capacity to solve global problems through multilateral cooperation is in many places gridlocked; some even say [it is in crisis](#). Instead, [minilateral formats](#) and [ad hoc coalitions](#) have proliferated over the last decade. These forums join the many regional organizations and informal multilateral formats. In this respect, the field of digital transformation is no different from security or trade. The growing importance of the digital domain for innovation, competitiveness, and national security has turned it into a marketplace of ideas and a sphere of geopolitical competition.

The conflicting visions of the digital future that result from these struggles have led to a proliferation of values-driven coalitions of the willing and, in turn, more organizational fragmentation and ideological competition. Russia has rallied the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and like-minded countries around the idea of an international treaty to govern state relations in cyberspace. The Group of Seventy-Seven (G77) and China have aligned their position on digital issues around the centrality of state sovereignty in global governance. Meanwhile, the United States has chosen the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to internationalize its idea of trusted connectivity.

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Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) | Secretaria-Geral

European Think Tanks Group (ETTG) | The Global Gateway Three Years Later – An African Reality

The launch of the Global Gateway Initiative in December 2021, as part of European Union's **commitment** to scaling up the **G7's** Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (**PGII**) has raised expectations, as well as anxiety among the EU's international partners. For Africa, the Global Gateway soon turned into the **EU's flagship geopolitical and geoeconomic initiative**, with the aim to mobilise up to **150 billion euros by 2030** in physical and digital infrastructures, as well as to invest in energy transformation, **strategic transportation networks**, health, education, and research.

Development and geopolitics

The main objectives embedded in the Global Gateway are boosting investments to leverage wider economic and geopolitical projects on the one hand and fostering the use of private capital to sustain development cooperation purposes on the other. This is not new, as both members of Team Europe **approach** such as European Development Finance Institutions and the European Investment Bank (**EIB**) have been supported by both the EU and the individual member states to offer private sector funding for economic projects that are also developmental in nature. What has raised concerns among African partners is whether the EU is **now shifting** its policies to a more **aggressive** EU interest-driven use of its resources, including development funding, to reach **pure economic gains**. Looking at the **flagship projects** for 2023 and 2024 these apprehensions appear apparent for African observers, as the bulk of the resources are directed to key economic sectors that may not necessarily coincide with African partners' priorities as well as projects that are purely in line with the EU's **strategic corridors** for accessing critical minerals to sustain the EU's Green Agenda. As an example, the EIB's **2023-2025 operational plan** makes it clear that "priority will be given to initiatives promoted together with the European Commission, such as Team Europe and Global Gateways."

In the past three years, a growing list of flagship projects have been associated with the Global Gateway, with Africa remaining its **centre of gravity**. As of May 2024, 44 and 72 flagship projects were identified in Africa for 2023 and 2024, for a total of 116 in Africa, over a total of 225 projects worldwide. It is projected that at this rate there will be over 200 projects in Africa alone by the time the curtains come down (but most likely also beyond that deadline) on the Global Gateway in 2030. Although one of the biggest projects also discussed by single EU Members initiatives in Africa (e.g. Italy's **Mattei Plan**) at this moment is probably the **Lobito Corridor**, there are also other recent initiatives focused on digital connectivity and health development in East Africa, new cybersecurity partnerships in West Africa, green hydrogen projects in South Africa or the expansion of rail corridors in East Africa.

G20Brasil2024

Grupo de Trabalho de Transições Energéticas chega a consenso em Foz do Iguaçu

Desde 2021 não havia consenso no G20 de energia e membros reconhecem as desigualdades e os desafios que existem no atual cenário energético no mundo, em particular aqueles enfrentados pelos países em desenvolvimento. Além da declaração ministerial, foram aprovados princípios para transições energéticas justas e inclusivas.

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Brics | Polar Silk Route And Sino-India Arctic Geopolitics

In the 21st century, the Arctic region has become highly significant in terms of strategy, geopolitics, and economics. Science is playing a substantial role in the Arctic, raising global awareness about its distinct ecosystem and the ongoing geopolitical maneuvers by both Arctic and non-Arctic states.

Researchers are not only uncovering the complexities of the region's environment but also providing essential data. Scientific research has been central in helping for natural resources exploitation found in the region. Arctic states are spending millions to document their territorial boundaries and non-Arctic states like China and India also strengthen their bids.

The Arctic, long described as the world's last frontier, has emerged as first frontier, a largely undeveloped region rich in untapped resources and economic potential. As climate change reduces ice coverage, the area is becoming increasingly accessible, making it a prime target for economic activities.

World Bank

Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet Report 2024

The World Bank Group has set a clear mission: ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity on a livable planet. This report offers the first post-pandemic assessment of global progress toward these interlinked goals, and explores potential pathways out of today's polycrisis - an environment where multiple and interconnected challenges are impacting the world simultaneously. The report's messages are presented around progress in terms of the goals, pathways to move forward, and priorities depending on where countries stand on the interlinked goals.

Poverty & Inequality Update

Global Monthly | October 2024

World Economic Forum | Revitalizing where we live: The need for healthy, sustainable buildings now

This article is part of [Centre for Urban Transformation](#)

- One in four Europeans live in buildings where indoor air quality falls below national standards; over 30 million people live in buildings that are too dark.
- Findings from a new report show that increased daylight exposure improves performance by as much as 10% in workplaces and 9-18% in schools.
- The [Healthy Buildings Barometer 2024](#) includes a comprehensive framework for healthy buildings based on scientific research and illustrated through 12 case studies.

Europeans [spend 90% of their time](#) indoors and yet, one in four live in buildings where indoor air quality falls below national standards, while over 30 million live in buildings that are too dark.

[Inefficient thermal building envelopes](#) also make maintaining an appropriate indoor temperature difficult.

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Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) | Secretaria-Geral

EEAGrants Portugal | Programa Ambiente | Notícias, Projetos e Programas 2014-2021

- Notícias
- Projetos
- Resultados dos Projetos
- Programas 2014-2021

Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

- Transportes e mobilidade sustentável — Atribuição do incentivo pela introdução no consumo de veículos de emissões nulas no ano de 2024 — Mobilidade Verde Passageiros
- Introdução no consumo de veículos de emissões nulas no ano de 2024 - Mobilidade Verde Mercadorias

Apoios PRR

- Eficiência energética dos Edifícios Residenciais | Programa Vale Eficiência
- Transformação da Paisagem dos Territórios de Floresta Vulneráveis
- Gestão Hídrica: SM2 - Reduzir perdas de água e aumentar a eficiência no setor agrícola

Eco.nomia

EEA Grants
Portugal

Fundo
Ambiental

Portal PARTICIPA
Documentos em
Consulta Pública

SG/SPP – Documentos
de Trabalho



Departamento de Prospectiva e
Planeamento e
Relações Internacionais

Disponibilização de Materiais de Referência

Mapeamento dos principais Instrumentos de Política Pública em matéria de Ambiente e Ação Climática publicados em Diário da República

Novo Pacto Verde

Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência

Relatório Semanal de Monitorização [30 Outubro 2024]

Serviço Nacional de Saúde (SNS)

Resposta Sazonal em Saúde | Inverno 2024

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/>

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Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) | Secretaria-Geral

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Fundo de recuperação da UE pode não ser tão ecológico como se faz crer

O contributo do Mecanismo de Recuperação e Resiliência (MRR) para a ação climática e a transição ecológica não é claro, conclui um novo relatório do Tribunal de Contas Europeu (TCE). O MRR é o principal pilar do fundo de recuperação da pandemia criado pela União Europeia (UE), devendo pelo menos 37% das suas verbas ser aplicadas na ação climática. A Comissão Europeia avaliou que, em fevereiro de 2024, as medidas de apoio aos objetivos climáticos da UE atingiram 42,5% (ou seja, 275 mil milhões de euros).

No entanto, o TCE salienta, entre vários problemas, que esse cálculo contém, pelo menos, 34,5 mil milhões de euros que não contribuíram para o clima. Aponta também para falhas nos marcos e nas metas associados às ações climáticas, na comunicação das despesas reais e na classificação de alguns projetos como sendo ecológicos.

[PDF aqui](#)

Banco de Portugal (BdP)

[Boletim Económico | OUT. 2024](#)

[Projeções para a economia portuguesa 2024-2026](#)

[Evolução das Economias dos PALOP e de Timor-Leste — 2023-2024](#)

[PDF aqui](#)

[European Central Bank – EuroSystem | The euro area inflation outlook: a scenario analysis \[19 September 2024\]](#)

[Banco de Portugal divulga o Relatório Anual sobre a Exposição do Setor Bancário ao Risco Climático \[24 Julho 2024\]](#)

O Banco de Portugal publicou a segunda edição do *Relatório Anual sobre a Exposição do Setor Bancário ao Risco Climático*.

Neste relatório, analisa-se o potencial impacto dos riscos climáticos no setor bancário português e são identificadas as principais iniciativas de regulação e supervisão prudencial desenvolvidas para promover uma maior resiliência dos bancos ao longo do processo de transição climática. Este relatório também dá resposta ao mandato previsto na Lei de Bases do Clima.

Overview of sustainable finance

Sustainable finance has a key role to play in delivering on the policy objectives under the [European green deal](#) as well as the EU's international commitments on climate and sustainability objectives.

[International Platform on Sustainable Finance](#)

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Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) | Secretaria-Geral

ESFRI | ESFRI Policy Brief on Assessment of Impact of Research Infrastructures

The Impact Assessment is an important part of the policy-making process, as it helps in evaluating the potential effects of proposed policies on various stakeholders and making informed decisions about whether to adopt, modify, or reject a proposed policy.

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT)

Atlas of R&D Units in Portugal - 2022

IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas

A novel tool for flexible spatial and temporal analyses of much of the observed and projected climate change information underpinning the Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report, including regional synthesis for Climatic Impact-Drivers (CIDs)

EU Blue Economy Observatory | Latest EU Blue Economy report – marks a milestone in advancing the sustainability agenda

The seventh edition of the EU Blue Economy Report has been published and marks a significant milestone for the European Union in advancing its sustainability agenda.

European Atlas of the Seas

The European Atlas of the Seas provides information about Europe's marine environment. Users can view predefined and ready to use maps, covering topics such as nature, tourism, security, energy, passenger transport, sea bottom, fishing stocks and quotas, aquaculture, and much more.

Enciclopédia IPMA

COPERNICUS | Marine Environment Monitoring Service

Ocean information and data in 3 categories (all of which is free of charge for all applications), sustained over time, & that is user driven.

OCEANA

- ❖ Oceana Magazine | [Fall 2024](#)
- ❖ [Marine Life Encyclopedia](#)

EurOcean | The European broker for Ocean Science and Technology

Plastic Waste Makers Index

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Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) | Secretaria-Geral

Observatório da Energia

O Observatório da Energia é uma plataforma digital desenvolvida e gerida pela [ADENE – Agência para a Energia](#), que disponibiliza informação relevante sobre o setor da energia em Portugal.

[International Renewable Energy Agency \(IRENA\) | Delivering on the UAE Consensus: Tracking progress toward tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030](#)

AstroMat Astromaterials Data System

The Astromaterials Data System (AstroMat) is a data infrastructure to store, curate, and provide access to laboratory data acquired on samples curated in the [Astromaterials Collection](#) of the Johnson Space Center. AstroMat will contain data from past, present, and future studies. AstroMat is developed and operated at the [Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University](#) by a team that has long-term experiences in the development and operation of data systems for geochemical, petrological, mineralogical, and geochronological laboratory data acquired on physical samples – [EarthChem](#) and [PetDB](#).

| [Astromaterials Newsletter](#)

World Happiness Report 2024

In this issue of the World Happiness Report we focus on the happiness of people at different stages of life. In the seven ages of man in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, the later stages of life are portrayed as deeply depressing. But happiness research shows a more nuanced picture, and one that is changing over time. We encourage you to explore the 2024 report for the latest findings on the happiness of the world's young, the old – and everyone in between.

| Ranking of Happiness 2021-2023

> Dos 143 países considerados, Portugal encontra-se na 55^a posição (cf. Figure 2.1: Country Rankings by Life Evaluations in 2021-2023)

ODSlocal | Plataforma Municipal dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável

| ESTADO DOS ODS EM PORTUGAL

O que nos dizem os indicadores municipais da Plataforma ODSlocal?

| OBSERVAÇÃO DA TERRA PARA OS ODS - LOCALIZAR INFORMAÇÃO ESPACIAL

Seleção e caracterização de indicadores baseados em Sistemas de Observação da Terra relevantes para a Plataforma ODSlocal

The Demographic Landscape of EU Territories

This report aims at detailing the territorial diversities of ageing across the EU, understanding the main drivers behind such differences and explore their relations with data on access to services and amenities, regional economic performance, political attitudes and behaviours.

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European Statistics (Eurostat)

Sustainable development in the European Union – Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context – 2024 edition

Summary > The EU is fully committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in September 2015. Eurostat monitors the EU's progress towards the SDGs along a set of 102 indicators. The EU indicator set has been carefully selected in cooperation with a large number of stakeholders based on criteria of statistical quality and relevance in an EU policy context. The indicators are assessed annually over a short-term (past five years of available data) and over a long-term (15 years) period. This report is the eighth in the series. It also looks at the impact of some recent developments on the SDGs based on quarterly and monthly data. In addition, it includes a section on the EU in the world and analyses spillover effects of EU consumption.

Digital economy and society — Overview

Mobile internet access, social media use, e-commerce, internet security, cloud services, digital skills and employment of ICT specialists give you just a small taste of the information and statistics you can find here. The statistics on 'Information and Communication Technologies' (ICT) in this section are available separately for households/people and businesses/enterprises.

Circular Economy — Overview

A circular economy aims to maintain the value of products, materials and resources for as long as possible by returning them into the product cycle at the end of their use, while minimising the generation of waste. The fewer products we discard, the less materials we extract, the better for our environment.

Climate Change — Overview

Climate change refers to a change in climate patterns due to human activities, going beyond the natural variability in the climate. This is caused by greenhouse gases emitted into our atmosphere. Among the drivers of these emissions are the burning of fossil fuels, industrial processes, livestock farming, and waste treatment.

Energy — Overview

Lighting, heating, transport, industry: energy is vital to run our essential day-to-day services and businesses. We take it for granted that we can switch on our computers and start our cars, yet these simple actions are the final stages of a complex process. For more information, watch our short video explaining how electricity is produced.

Environment — Overview

Eurostat provides a range of statistics and accounts about the state of the environment and the drivers, pressures and impacts of our societies on the environment.

New interactive tool on trade of energy products

Now, you can easily discover who are the main trading partners of your country for different fuels, such as coal, oil, natural gas, electricity or biofuels.

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Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) | Secretaria-Geral

Direção-Geral de Energia e Geologia (DGEG)

A DGEG é a entidade responsável pela produção das estatísticas oficiais da energia e geologia. A produção estatística é suportada por [Protocolo de Delegação de Competências](#) do Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), que lhe confere o estatuto de Autoridade Estatística.

A recolha, produção e difusão estatística da área da energia é uma competência da Direção de Serviços de Planeamento Energético e Estatística (DSPEE), sendo efetuada de acordo com a calendarização pré-estabelecida e publicada. A DSPEE é igualmente responsável pelo fornecimento periódico de informação estatística ao INE, Eurostat, Comissão Europeia, Agência Internacional de Energia e Divisão de Estatísticas da ONU.

- [Energia](#)
- [Geologia](#)

ESTATÍSTICAS (INE)

Contas Nacionais Trimestrais - Estimativa Rápida-(divulgado a 30 de Outubro de 2024)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume cresceu 1,9% em termos homólogos e 0,2% em cadeia - 3.º Trimestre de 2024

Resumo > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em termos reais, registou uma variação homóloga de 1,9% no 3º trimestre de 2024, taxa superior em 0,3 pontos percentuais à verificada no trimestre precedente. O contributo positivo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB aumentou ligeiramente no 3º trimestre, verificando-se uma aceleração do consumo privado e uma diminuição do investimento. O contributo da procura externa líquida para a variação homóloga do PIB manteve-se negativo, registando-se uma aceleração das importações e das exportações de bens e serviços.

Comparando com o 2º trimestre de 2024, o PIB aumentou 0,2% em volume, taxa idêntica à verificada no trimestre anterior. O contributo da procura interna para a variação em cadeia do PIB permaneceu positivo no 3º trimestre, observando-se um crescimento do investimento e do consumo privado, enquanto a procura externa líquida manteve um contributo negativo.

Conta de Fluxos de Materiais (divulgado a 22 de Dezembro de 2023)

Consumo interno de materiais extraídos do ambiente decresceu 10,5% - 2022

Resumo > O Consumo Interno de Materiais diminuiu 10,5% em 2022, num contexto económico marcado pelo crescimento real do PIB em 6,8%. O consumo de biomassa atingiu 37,6 milhões de toneladas, o máximo da série cronológica disponível.

Na última década, consequência de uma redução de 5,7% do Consumo Interno de Materiais e de um aumento de 17,4% do PIB em volume, a produtividade na utilização de materiais aumentou 24,6%, indicando uma utilização mais eficiente dos materiais extraídos do ambiente.

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Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) | Secretaria-Geral

Fluxos físicos de energia (divulgado a 20 de Novembro de 2023)

Intensidade energética mais baixa desde 2000 - 2021

Resumo > Em 2021, ano ainda afetado pelo impacto da pandemia COVID-19, a intensidade energética da economia (relação entre a utilização interna líquida de energia e o PIB a preços constantes) foi de 4,6 MJ/€ (-3,8% face a 2020), correspondendo ao valor mais baixo da série disponível, após quatro anos consecutivos a diminuir. Esta evolução reflete um aumento de 1,7% da utilização de energia, inferior à evolução positiva do PIB em termos reais (+ 5,7%).

A intensidade energética do setor das famílias (rácio entre a utilização interna líquida de energia pelas famílias e o consumo privado a preços constantes) seguiu a mesma tendência, reduzindo-se em 2,6%, como resultado de um aumento do consumo de produtos energéticos pelas famílias (+2,0%) inferior à evolução positiva verificada no consumo privado (+4,8%).

A produção de eletricidade com origem renovável aumentou 5,1%, devido sobretudo à maior utilização de energia solar (+20,0%), de madeira, desperdícios de madeira e outra biomassa sólida e carvão vegetal (+10,8%) e eólica (+7,5%). A contribuição das energias renováveis para a produção de eletricidade foi de 52,9% (máximo do período 2000-2021), em resultado do efeito conjugado da redução da utilização de fontes fósseis como o carvão (-66,6%) e o gás natural (-11,8%) com o aumento de utilização de fontes renováveis.

Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável | Agenda 2030 - Indicadores para Portugal - 2015 - 2022 [Ano de Edição 2023]

Resumo > O Instituto Nacional de Estatística disponibiliza a sexta edição da publicação nacional de acompanhamento estatístico da Agenda 2030 da ONU - *Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável. Agenda 2030 - Indicadores para Portugal: 2015-2022*.

Em 2023, esta publicação corresponde simultaneamente ao anexo estatístico do 2º Relatório Voluntário Nacional português (exercício de revisão nacional do progresso alcançado). Com recurso aos dados disponíveis, a edição ilustra o desempenho nacional em relação aos ODS, evidenciando que, desde 2015, início da Agenda 2030, se registam progressos maioritariamente favoráveis na maioria dos indicadores.

Conta das Emissões Atmosféricas (divulgado a 15 de Outubro de 2024)

Intensidade Carbónica da economia nacional atinge o valor mais baixo desde 1995. 82,1% das emissões de GEE estão concentradas em 5 ramos da atividade económica (A82) que representam 13,9% do VAB - 2022

Resumo > Em 2022, o Potencial de Aquecimento Global (GWP) cresceu 3,7% em relação ao ano anterior, num contexto económico marcado por um forte crescimento económico em que o Valor Acrescentado Bruto (VAB) aumentou 6,9% em volume.

O Potencial de Acidificação (ACID) e o Potencial de Formação de Ozono Troposférico (TOFP) também aumentaram, 4,9% e 4,2%, respetivamente.

A conjugação entre a variação positiva das emissões de GWP (+3,7%) com a variação positiva de maior intensidade do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) (+ 7,0%) levaram a uma redução da Intensidade Carbónica na economia nacional de 2,9%, o resultado mais baixo desde 1995, o início da série de observações.

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/>

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/ligacoes-uteis#prospectivaeplaneamento>

Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) | Secretaria-Geral

Estatísticas do Ambiente (divulgado a 21 de Dezembro de 2023)

Resumo > O ano de 2022 foi o mais quente dos últimos 92 anos e as estimativas preliminares das emissões de Gases com Efeito de Estufa apontam para um aumento de 1,2% face a 2021. Com o maior aumento populacional desde o início do século XXI (+46 249 habitantes) e num contexto de crescimento económico (o consumo privado aumentou 5,6%), verificou-se uma redução de 10,5% do consumo interno de materiais extraídos do ambiente e uma melhoria de eficiência na gestão dos resíduos setoriais e urbanos, com os rácios das quantidades geradas por unidade de PIB a diminuírem, respetivamente, 2,0% e 6,4%.

Em Portugal, os incêndios rurais afetaram uma área de 110,2 mil hectares em 2022, da qual mais de um quinto em Área Protegida. De referir que cerca de 90% da área protegida ardida ocorreu no Parque Natural da Serra da Estrela.

O contributo das fontes de energia renováveis para a produção de eletricidade aumentou 2,6 p.p., atingindo 61,0% do total de eletricidade produzida em 2022.

Os investimentos das empresas da Indústria em termos ambientais cresceram 48,1%, com particular incidência no domínio da Proteção da Qualidade do Ar e Clima (+61,7%).

O valor dos impostos com relevância ambiental, 4,6 mil milhões de euros, diminuiu 7,5%, refletindo essencialmente a redução da receita do imposto sobre os produtos petrolíferos em consequência da política de mitigação do aumento dos preços dos combustíveis.

Consulte a [Publicação](#)

Península Ibérica em Números - 2023 [Ano de Edição 2024]

Os Institutos Nacionais de Estatística de Portugal e de Espanha publicam, conjuntamente, a 20.ª edição de Península Ibérica em Números | Península Ibérica em Cifras - 2023.

Um conjunto relevante de indicadores estatísticos oficiais, agrupados em 14 temas, permitem comparar estes dois países vizinhos e observar a posição de cada um no contexto da União Europeia. Em múltiplos casos, a informação é apresentada com detalhe a nível regional.

| [Disponível, também, a edição interativa](#)

Anuário Estatístico de Portugal - 2023 [Ano de Edição 2024]

Está disponível o mais recente Anuário Estatístico de Portugal (AEP), um compêndio de informação estatística oficial que reúne, num único volume, um retrato estatístico do país em diversos domínios.

A informação do AEP 2023 reporta, em termos gerais, aos dados disponíveis a 14 de junho de 2024 e apresenta, em cada capítulo, uma análise estatística sintética e um conjunto de infografias, permitindo uma rápida apreensão dos fenómenos evidenciados.

Consulte a [Publicação](#)

Edição

Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) | Secretaria-Geral

Rua de 'O Século', 63, Piso 4, 1200-433 Lisboa, PORTUGAL

info.DEPE@sgambiente.gov.pt

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/>

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